

## THE MARBLE HILL PRESS

J. S. HILL, Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL - MISSOURI

Your true German loves to talk about foreign politics and native beer.

The pun is a clown among jokes, but a well turned paradox is the polished comedian.

Only two Chicago citizens have gone crazy this week on the money question. Stop the train.

The most dangerous companion for youth is a man who possesses plenty of brains but no industry.

Some men hope to become famous by never doing anything that could reasonably be expected of them.

The worst fooled man on earth is the one who supposes that a loud voice adds to the weight of an assertion.

If the powder holds out John Bull may decide to continue his "march of civilization" from Dongola to Cape Town.

Ben Bethel has left Cassville, Mo. for good, and therefore has lost his vote. He went, too, of his own free will, and, sad to say, took a sweet, innocent girl with him. Ben had been in love with Minnie Davis, but her papa objected, whereupon he transferred his affections to Maude Hayes, whom he asked to marry him at once. The latter argued that his request was "too sudden." Then the fiend shot her, and an instant later turned the gun on himself with fatal results. The fool killer evidently had not been in Cassville for a long time, else Ben Bethel would have left town much sooner than he did.

Dr. Carl Barnes, an eminent eastern medical authority, has discovered that the Roentgen rays may be put to a most useful practical purpose as a means of preventing burial alive. He says they enable one to see distinctly whether or not the blood has become decomposed; the first and quickest sign of death. He placed his own hand and a dead hand on the same plate holder, thus obtaining the two X-ray pictures side by side on the same plate, and the resulting difference in the picture was so startling that he at once proceeded to make a number of similar pictures, obtaining the same results in every case.

One by one all the coarse and vulgar features are being eliminated from the football game. First the gory flying wedge was barred out and the rules so revised as to decrease the necessary number of physicians in attendance to an appreciable extent. Up to this year, however, the game has always been played outdoors, with the result that many a high-bred college youth had to consult a specialist on chapped hands. Now the Chicago University proposes getting around this difficulty by holding its Thanksgiving day game indoors. Of course, this is only another step in the line of the aesthetic and many uncouth features are yet to be wiped out, but the good work is progressing rapidly and the evolution of the once brutal sport into a game of bean bags is but the matter of a few years.

The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,075,371,462, an increase of \$2,009,665 for the year being thus shown. Passenger revenue was \$252,246,180, showing a decrease of \$33,103,378, or 11.60 per cent for the year. Freight revenue increased \$30,502,549, or 4.36 per cent, being \$729,993,462 for 1895. The expenses of operation for the same period were \$725,720,415, which were \$5,693,907 less than for 1894. The important unit in railway statistics designated as the co-efficient of operating expenses, that is the percentage of operating expenses to operating income, for 1895, was 67.48 per cent for 1890, 65.89 per cent. The income from operation, \$349,651,047, though \$7,703,572 greater than it was in 1894 was yet less than for any other year since 1890. The income accruing to railways from investments and sources other than operation, amounted to \$132,432,133. These figures compared with corresponding ones for the previous year, show a decrease of \$19,334,698. The amount of money at the disposal of railways for fixed charges and dividends is the aggregate of income from operation and income from other sources. This amount for 1895 was \$482,083,180. Fixed charges for the year amounted to \$425,966,921. In 1894 they were \$3,041,389 greater. The deduction of fixed charges leaves \$56,116,259 as net income from which to pay dividends. The amount of dividends, including \$673,957 other payments from net income, was \$35,961,500 from which it appears that the railways of the United States closed the year with a deficit from the year's operations of \$29,345,241, which was met by a decrease in accumulated surplus or by the creation of current liabilities. The corresponding deficit for the year ending June 30, 1894 was \$45,961,294.

## THE CRIME OF 1873.

HOW ACT DEMONETIZING SILVER WAS PASSED.

It Was Rushed Through Congress Without Being Read and Debate Was Shut Off by the Previous Question—People Never Heard of It.

Arkansas Gazette: It has been often rehearsed, so often indeed that one would think every citizen of the country was familiar with the facts, but they are not, or if they read about it they have forgotten the facts.

The act demonetizing silver was smuggled through congress. Less than a half dozen members knew of it. President Grant, who signed the bill, was utterly ignorant of it. Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures at the time, when charged with having advocated the demonetization of silver, said in a speech in the house: "In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that, though chairman of the committee on coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins, as were those distinguished senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the house, and each of whom, a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' 'No,' said Mr. Blaine, 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. 'I do not think there were three members in the house that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper, who, in my absence from the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on ways and means, managed the bill, knew it. I say this in justice to him.'" This statement was made in the Forty-fifth congress.

In the Forty-sixth congress the matter was again brought to the attention of the house by Judge Kelly, who said: "All that I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it: THAT IT CONTAINED PROVISIONS FOR BOTH THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR AND THE TRADE DOLLAR. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the senate of the section which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why. The bill was passed without any allusion in debate to the question of the retention or the abandonment of the standard silver dollar."

Evidently the crime was committed after it had left the hands of the committee, and before it was voted on in the house. How it passed that body is thus described by Congressman Bright of Tennessee: "It passed by fraud in the house, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful, as well as the ablest statesmen in congress at the time."

Senator Allison said in reference to the subject: "When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was doctored."

Senator Beck said: "The bill never was understood by either house of congress." Senator Thurman said: "There is not a single man in the senate, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

Mr. Holman, in the house, said "the measure and the methods of its passage was a colossal swindle. It does not possess the moral force of law."

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, says the bill was not discussed and neither members of congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation.

Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, in a speech in the senate, said "the bill never was read, never was discussed, and the chairman of the committee said to Mr. Holman, when asked the question, that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever."

Who was benefited by this crime? The foreign and New York bondholders. Who paid for it? Let the following affidavit explain. It was made by

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN LABORER WHO ACCEPTS REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.



He Accepts the Sop From the Plutocracy but Still Remains in the Stocks.

Mr. Frederick A. Luckenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, but a resident of Denver for several years. The present editor of "The Gazette" met Mr. Luckenbach often in Denver and heard him rehearse the matter, substantially as given in this statement:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, ex-treasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother, Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest at dinner, I, among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American congress that would place it far ahead of the English parliament in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: 'If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American congress is true.' I gave him my promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872-73, authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me \$500,000, with instructions if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another \$500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the house and senate and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe. Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here as I did in your country.'"

Such, in brief, is the crime of 1873, the crime which the people of the United States are clamoring to have undone; a crime which, in the language of Mr. Carlisle, "would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

### Political Pointers.

West Virginia is full of woods and the woods are full of democrats.—Register, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Will Brother Hanna kindly arise and lead the Republican Glee club in singing, "Ark, from the Tombs a Doleful Sound," etc?

"The cold refrigerated fact remains that here in silver-cursed Mexico we have the money to pay our bills."—Mexican Herald.

If free silver is going to make gold worth so much more than now, what is the gold owner kicking about?—Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot.

Wall and Lombard streets are bitterly opposed to Bryan—all the more reason why those who earn their own living should support him.—Biddford, Me., Times.

A silver dollar in the hands of the people is worth to them considerably more than two gold dollars in the pockets of a Wall street capitalist.—Gazette, Asheville, N. C.

We do not know where Miss Pollard is but it will be news to her to learn that Col. W. C. P. B. has discovered and recovered his conscience.—Wilmington, (N. C.) Star.

The goldbug argument is becoming reduced to the statement that "the silver craze is dying out." It is almost lively to be on its deathbed.—Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz.

### HUNTINGTON'S SCHEME.

Wants the Government to Wait 100 Years Longer.

The case of the Central Pacific railroad is one that justifies the government control of railroads. The relation of the Central Pacific and the government is thus stated by the Twentieth Century:

"The Central Pacific railroad company is bankrupt. Its immense indebtedness includes a round \$80,000,000 to the United States government. This sum represents principal and interest of 6 per cent bonds, payable in thirty years from date, issued by the government to the builders of the Central Pacific road at different times between 1865 and 1872. The original sum total of them all aggregated about \$28,000,000. The first of these bonds became payable in January, 1895, and the interest during all those years, not compounded, came to 180 per cent of the face value of the bonds. The remaining bonds fall due at intervals until 1902. Now, the sole survivor of the four men who built the road is C. P. Huntington, and he is responsible for the bills that turn up so persistently in congress.

Mr. Huntington wishes congress to decree that the railroad be granted 100 years longer in which to pay this debt. Interest he says should be 2 per cent, and the United States government should become responsible for both principal and interest of these new 100 year bonds. The bonds now existing are to be cancelled when the new bonds make their appearance, and the railroad itself shall be freed from its present indebtedness altogether. The railroad proposes to pay principal and interest of the new bonds in installments, the last one falling due in 1997.

That is a very interesting scheme. If it succeeds Mr. Huntington will be the most famous money maker that ever lived. For these reasons:

The Central Pacific railroad exists under California laws. It is not incorporated under the national government. Its charter expires in 1911. Its affairs must be wound up then. Should it pay its debts it may reincorporate. If not, it goes into a receiver's hands. Under the laws of California the four estates of Messrs. Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins (the men who pushed the road through) are liable for the indebtedness. But when the government sued the Stanford estate, Mr. Cleveland's attorney general failed to carry the case to the courts on its merits, and lost before the supreme court of the United States. No justice changed his mind on this occasion. The corporation disappears in 1911. Suppose the government took possession of the road. It would get "two streaks of rust and a right of way." Huntington's scheme, defeated in the last democratic congress, and revived in the last republican one, grants him immunity from all liability. Uncle Sam hands over his security to Huntington, who gives him back a valise. Uncle Sam's security represents \$65,000,000, plus \$75,000,000 principal and interest respectively on the entire Pacific debt, plus \$29,000,000 of sinking fund, plus millions more for costs and interest. Huntington's valise represents a corporation that disappears in 1911, and two streaks of rust and a right of way.

Huntington pursues this game of his by means of bills introduced into congress from time to time. The entire business of the house of representatives has been blocked by these measures."

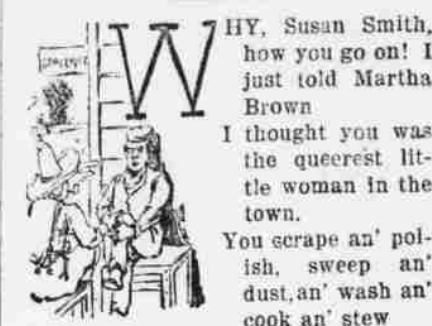
The single gold standard brings nothing but disaster to the people of this country, if we except a few all-powerful bankers. There are in this country more than half a million men out of employment in the cities alone.—Post, Denver, Colo.

Arkansas has twice as many electoral votes as Vermont, her majority is twice as large and the result is twice as significant.

## THE JOKER'S CORNER.

WIT, HUMOR AND SATIRE ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Village Gossip—Why Her Papa Doesn't Object to Her Latest Fad—Worst Kind of a Case—A Boy's Lung Capacity.



HY, Susan Smith, how you go on! I just told Martha Brown I thought you was the queerest little woman in the town. You scrape an' polish, sweep an' dust, an' wash an' cook an' stew

Until, my land! I don't see how you ever do get through. I think a woman hain't no call to do them sort of chores.

She ought to have a servant for to wash an' clean the floors. An' do the other work; an' if her husband can't afford

That sort of thing, it's his lookout—an' mercy me, good Lord!

I would just like to see myself go slavin' on that plan

An' workin' off my finger ends to pleasure any man.

My husband married me for looks, an' got 'em—more or less—

An' sometimes when I fix my hair an' wear another dress

He says I ain't so homely yet, an' takes an old-time kiss—

But what's the use? It's all the same a hundred years from this.

You never have no time at all to gossip at the door.

Or talk about your neighbors what's come on the other floor.

There's somethin' queer about them folks, they're wearin' too good clothes

An' see the way that girl of theirs holds up her snubby nose.

They think they're somethin', that's a fact. I stopped the littles one

An' asked him where they used to live, an' what his sister done.

An' where his popper worked, an' how his mommer spelt her name.

An', say, he told me everything, an' that was why I came

To let you know at once about the folks you's livin' nigh.

What! Is that man your brother? Well, you needn't git so high.

Oh, shut the door on me, of course. Yes, that's the way to do!

Now I'll go on to Mrs. Jones an' tell her about you."

### Worst Kind of a Case.

"You look thin and careworn, Tadley," said the man in the russet shoes.

"Insomnia!" replied Tadley, with a groan.

"Insomnia?" repeated the man in the russet shoes. "Oh! come now, a man with no more than you have to worry him doesn't get insomnia."

"It's the baby that's got it," explained Tadley, as he stepped off the ferry-boat and resumed his struggle with life.

### Not Ready for That Diet.

"What do you call this, my dear?" asked the young husband, after tasting the dessert which his wife had constructed with her own fair hands.

"That is angel food."

"If that is angel food," commented the mean man, "I do not want to go to heaven."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Will She Stick?



Maude—Papa said he doesn't mind my latest fad if I can only stick to it.

Hilda—What is it? Maude—A bicycle.

### The Cheap Kind.

Mrs. Housewife—Haven't you any cheaper flannel than this? I want it for a bathing suit.

Clerk—Yes, madam, but it's of the 16 to 1 quality.

"What quality is that?" "Liable to shrink 47 per cent the first time it is wet."—Buffalo Express.

### Its Own Reward.

"Don't you know, Willie," asked the Sunday-school teacher, "that you are always happiest when you are good?"

"Yes'm," said Willie, "I'm never so happy as when I'm good, 'ceptin' when I'm eatin'."—Chicago Record